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No. VII.

COWL FOR VENTILATION.

The SILVER ISIS MEDAL *was presented to Mr. W. H.* PERKINS, *of Hoddesdon, Herts, for his Improved Cowl for Ventilation; a Model of which has been placed in the Society's Repository.*

SIR, *Hoddeson, Herts, Feb.* 25, 1832.

I BEG to inform you that I have made considerable improvement in the system of ventilating stables, or any other buildings that may require it. One of my ventilators has been in use upwards of twelve months, upon a stable belonging to Mr. J. Bigg, of Stanstead, Herts, and has answered every purpose required.

Previous to the invention being applied, the stable was in every respect unhealthy and injurious to the horses; but since the ventilator has been used, the stable has been benefitted in every way; the foul air being emitted, and fresh air introduced, without creating any draft to the horses, and the temperature regulated at pleasure. I shall be glad to obtain the approbation of the Society of Arts, and will attend with a model thereof, upon being favoured with notice when it will be taken into consideration. A reference may be made to Mr. J. Bigg, of Stanstead, who has tried the ventilating apparatus experimentally.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

W. H. PERKINS.

A. AIKIN, Esq.,
Secretary, &c. &c.

Fig. 1.

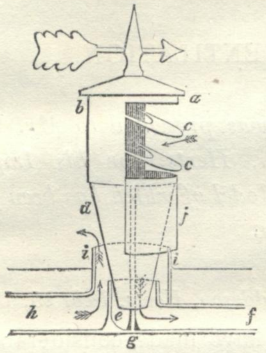
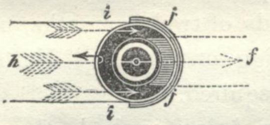


Fig. 2



In fig. 1, *a b* is the turn-cap, open at the side *a*, with two weather-boards *c c*. The top vane, as usual, keeps this opening to the wind. The bottom portion *d* is conical, and passes easily into the aperture *e* of the pipe *e f*; from *g* rises an axis on which it turns. The wind blows into the aperture *a*, and passes down the cone *d*, and along the pipe *e f*, to any part of the building determined on. Openings are also made in the most suitable places to let the foul air enter the trunk *h*, which is open to the neck *i i*, around the cone *d*, where it escapes into the atmosphere. To prevent the wind interfering with the escape of the air, a screen, or semi-cylindrical apron *j*, is attached to the wind-side of the turn-cap; it descends a little below the top of the neck *i i*, so that from whatever quarter the wind may blow, the entrance of the fresh and the exit of the foul air takes place at the same part of the building, and therefore is never affected by a change of the wind, but acts equally well in all cases.

Fig. 2 is a top view of the neck *i*, into which the trunk *h* opens; within it is the neck *e*, communicating with the pipe or trunk *f*; and in the neck *e* is shewn the bottom part of the cone *d*. *j j* is a section of the screen; it moves freely round the neck *i* without touching.